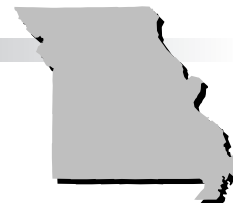


MISSOURI



YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE:

1992

TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998:

\$65,345,678

DISEASE BURDEN

Breast Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 4,692 Missouri women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	25.4	26.0
White	24.8	25.7
Black	31.9	31.5
Hispanic	19.1	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	11.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	11.8

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

	State	National
1992	53	56
1996	66	70

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

In 1999, an estimated...

- 900 Missouri women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 3,600 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

Cervical Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 521 Missouri women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	3.0	2.8
White	2.7	2.5
Black	6.4	6.1
Hispanic	-	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	3.4

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

	State	National
1992	80*	79*
1996	91	90

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

* Within the previous 2 years

In 1999, an estimated...

- 100 Missouri women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.[†]
- 300 new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

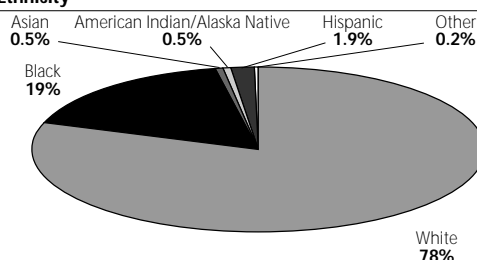
Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

[†]1998 data

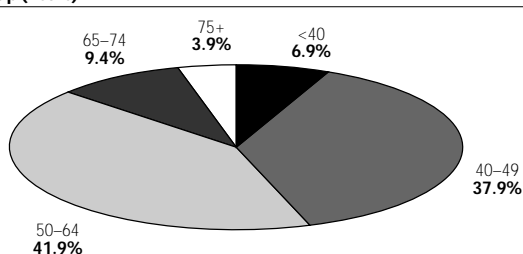
CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the Missouri Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



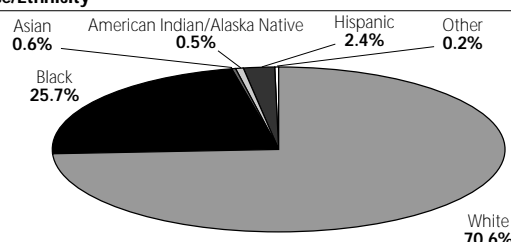
by Age Group (Years)



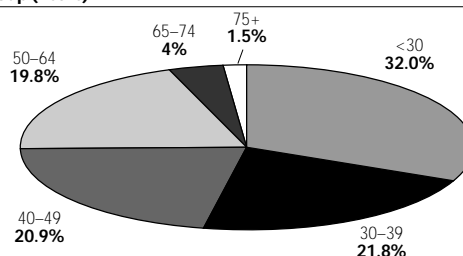
Number of Mammograms 31,759
given through the Missouri program as of September 30, 1998
Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the Missouri Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Pap tests 58,304
given through the Missouri program as of September 30, 1998
Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

STATE LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs	Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening	Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis	Accreditation of Facilities	Alternative Therapies	Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants	Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds	Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy

1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.
- To be eligible for mammogram, women must be aged 50 or over.
- To qualify for a Pap test, women must be at least 40 years of age.
- Women must be in-state residents.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH:

- Statewide efforts: newspaper and radio messages, hotlines for referral, billboards, culturally-specific brochures
- Local efforts: newspaper messages; bus, commuter, and taxi placards

1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN MISSOURI

	Uninsured	Insured			Total
		Private	Medicare	Medicaid	
Women age 20–64	15	76	2	8	86
Women age 40–64	13	81	4	3	88

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

CONTACT

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Division of Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Missouri Department of Health
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(573) 876-3233
Fax (573) 446-8777

HIGHLIGHTS:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds Missouri's program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. The state developed its comprehensive program in 1992. Missouri has received funds totaling \$65,345,678 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 4,692 Missouri women died from breast cancer. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 25.4 per 100,000 women, slightly below the national median of 26 per 100,000 women. The mortality rate for black women in Missouri was 31.9 per 100,000 women. The percent of Missouri women over the age of 50 who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years increased from 53 percent in 1992 to 66 percent in 1996. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 3,600 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 900 deaths from breast cancer in Missouri women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, Missouri's program provided 31,759 mammograms.

Five hundred and twenty-one women in Missouri died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 3 per 100,000 women, slightly above the national median of 2.8 per 100,000 women. The mortality rate for black women in Missouri was 6.4 per 100,000 women. In 1996, 91 percent of women over the age of 18 reported having had a Pap test within the past three years. In 1992, 81 percent of the state's women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test in the past two years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 300 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 100 deaths occurred due to cervical cancer in Missouri women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, the state's program provided 58,304 Pap tests.

Missouri does legislate reimbursement for breast cancer screening, breast reconstruction or prosthesis, chemotherapy, and bone marrow transplants. The state also mandates the accreditation of breast cancer facilities. While virtually all women over the age of 65 have insurance coverage through Medicare, 15 percent of Missouri women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1997, women in Missouri had to be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Prior to August 15, 1997, guidelines required women to be at least 40 years of age for a mammogram and over the age of 25 for a Pap test. Missouri's public education and outreach efforts include newspaper and radio messages, hotlines for referral, billboards, and culturally-specific brochures.